

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

FURTHER LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN 80° UTILITY SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—Slight shocks of earthquake have been felt for several days in the area of the terrible calamities of last week in Andalusia, along the foothills on both sides of the Sierra Nevada mountains, proving that the causes of seismic disturbance were still active and potent. Yesterday they burst forth with renewed power in Granada and Malaga, and were attended with heavy loss of life and other disastrous results.

A city that suffered terribly is Velez-Málaga, on the Velez River, a few miles from Malaga. The catastrophe of Friday last inflicted serious damage, and that of yesterday completed the destruction. The shocks were very violent, and many houses that had been previously damaged were utterly destroyed. The town is now entirely deserted, most of its buildings in ruins and its streets a solitude, while the terror-stricken residents have fled to the hills, where they are now encamped around the telegraph station.

Yesterday's shocks were the most severe between 7 and 10 o'clock in the morning. At Periana, Ríogordo, Vímola and Alfontejo few buildings escaped destruction, and many of the people were buried in the ruins. A thousand houses at Alhama are wrecks.

TWO THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

The work of searching in the debris for the bodies of the dead progresses very slowly, as it is exceedingly difficult to find among the terrified populace men who will venture into the towns. One hundred and twenty-two bodies have been recovered at Alhama. Communication with stricken districts is much retarded, and reports as to the total loss of life vary greatly, but the most reliable statements made to the Government leave no doubt that fully 2,000 persons have perished since Christmas. The town of Albigueros is another that is reported to have been completely destroyed.

THE PALE IS INCREASING AT ARCHIDONA, GRANADA, TORREX AND VELEZ-MÁLAGA.

The inhabitants are still encamped in the fields. The museum, university, hospital, prison and Government offices at Granada were more or less severely damaged.

ESCAPING FROM FREE TRADE.

Mr. John Cooper and 120 English operatives arrived, a few days since, at Providence, R. I., and immediately engaged conveyances and drove to Simsbury, a village near by, where houses had been erected ready to receive the machinery, and where a mill, with English machinery, stood ready for them to begin the manufacture of the finer grades of hosiery in this country.

These people have been literally driven from England by Free Trade. The once prosperous hosiery trade of Leicester and Nottingham has migrated to Saxony, in Germany, with Chemnitz for a centre. Mr. Morley, one of the largest manufacturers, was obliged to start a mill in Saxony, and in this way he was able to take advantage of Protection in Germany and make England the dumping ground of surplus stock. This has been repeated until, as Mr. Cooper said, in an interview with a reporter of the Boston Herald, the whole trade is declining.

The starting of the enterprise is, undoubtedly, one of the effects of the increase of duty on miscellaneous cotton goods. We buy annually \$10,000,000 of goods from Chemnitz alone, all of which ought to be made in this country by American labor. There is no reason why the manufacture of hosiery and the manufacture of machinery made lace should not be carried on in the United States.

There is a good channel for capital in both these lines, but in order to ensure success, the factories ought to be practically transported, and with them the first hundred or so operatives, as in this case. Englishmen, especially if they come over young, make good American citizens and, according to all accounts, the little party which alighted a few days since at the Providence depot are delighted with the change. They will be paid higher wages and their house rent is 20 per cent higher than in England, but food is so much cheaper that the cost of living will be about the same.

It is said that a crowd of 10,000 people were at the station at Nottingham to see them off and bid them Good speed. The movement has attracted the attention of other English manufacturers. Said Mr. Cooper "Free Trade is doing all this. It has undone the manufacturers and brought poverty upon the people. There are thousands and hundreds of thousands of people there out of work. Never has the business of the country been so depressed as it now is." We wish this company, which will be known as the British Hosiery Company, the success the enterprising Mr. Cooper deserves, and we shall watch with interest the headway he makes.—Phila. Press.

Adirondack Murray's cafe in Montreal, named the "Snow Shoe," is described in every respect at Boston station, redolent of brown bread, baked beans and pumpkin pies. Its fried oysters are said to be especially delectable. The cafe is about 60 feet long by 15 in width. Its walls are decorated with toboggans, snow shoes and crossed lacrosse sticks. On the snow shoes are hung red, blue, green and purple tuques, or snow shoes' knitted caps, the colors indicating the clubs to which they belong. The rear portion of cafe is raised about three steps, and is divided from the rest of the room by muslin curtains tied back with bright ribbons. This portion is reserved for ladies and ladies accompanied by gentlemen. The table linen is choice, the china unique, and the great tea and coffee kettles of polished brass on the counter suggest a picture which is aesthetic and suggestive of comfort. It is strictly temperance place, and has not been very remunerative, Mr. Murray says it is affording him a needed rest, and he intends to return to the platform or literary labors.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Dr. Washington Matthews has shown that the American Indians, and especially the Navajos, are in many respects superior in their knowledge of natural history to all white men who have not made the subject a special study. They are keen observers, not only of the animals and plants which contribute to their sustenance and other needs, but also of those which are unused, rare and inconspicuous. The Navajos have a name for every mammal, bird and reptile in their country and for nearly plant, and all the larger insects; and their knowledge of the several species is usually minute. They have made many divisions into groups which are identical with those recognized by the Caucasian naturalist, and this sometimes occurs when it seems incredible that the Indians could have discovered the characters on which the white naturalist bases his classification.

Dr. J. C. Booth, of the United States mint, states that the commoner metals of commerce have greatly improved in quality in the last few years as a result of improvement in the work of purification. Much copper now averages 99 per cent pure, while a large proportion of the silver from the mining regions contains 99 and nine-tenths per cent of pure metal. Concerning the waste in working precious metals, Dr. Booth remarks that, while a loss of ten per cent, is tolerated in working iron in the fire, the government holds the mint responsible for a greater waste in working gold than one-tenth of one per cent, and the actual loss is usually far less than this.

From the records collected by the Royal Meteorological Society for one hundred years, it appears that the lowest mean temperature for January in London occurred in 1795, and was 25.5 degrees Fahrenheit. The highest mean for January—47 degrees was reached in 1796. The lowest mean for July was 55.5 degrees, in 1816, and the highest was 68 degrees, in 1778 and 1859. The mean annual temperatures of different places have been found by the society to be as follows: Terepore, in the Punjab, 95 degrees; Calcutta, 81, Hong Kong, 75, Cairo, 71, Rome, 60, Constantinople, 58, Pekin, 53, St. Petersburg, 40; Hammerfest, 35, Fort Enterprise, 14, Boothia Felix, 5, and Melville Island, zero. The highest temperatures recorded at several stations are, for Murzuk, in Fezzan, 135 degrees; Baghdad, 120, Cairo, 116, Jerusalem, 102, Greenwich, 97, Moscow, 90, Falkland Isles, 75 degrees. The lowest recorded are, for Barbadoes, 72 degrees; Singapore, 68, Bombay, 53, Jerusalem, 25, Constantinople, 17, Greenwich, 10, Chicago, 30, Moscow, 53, Melville Island, 65, Fort Reliance, 70, and Werschjansk, 81. Greater cold than that of the last-named place has been known, but it was produced by artificial means, temperatures below 250 degrees having been recently so obtained.

A Frenchman, Mous. Bouquet de la Grye, connects the inroads of the sea in the thirteenth century with the high temperature then prevailing, which permitted the cultivation of the vine in England. He thinks that the unusual heat may have increased the volume of the ocean by melting much of the ice in the polar regions.

The differences between the temperatures of places in America and those of places in similar latitudes in Europe reached a remarkable degree last January. For instance, it is reported that in Nashville and Knoxville, in the same latitude as Malta, the temperature fell as low as sixteen and ten degrees below zero, while in Malta the lowest point reached was about twenty-one degrees above zero. At Indianapolis and Columbus the mercury indicated twenty and twenty-five degrees respectively below zero, while at Madrid, in the same latitude, the greatest cold was sixteen degrees above zero.

The first attempt to form oyster banks in the Baltic was made about forty years ago with European oysters, and proved a failure. In recent years, however, American oysters have been planted in several places, and in some spots—where seaweed is not very plentiful—they appear to be thriving.

The language of crows has evidently received considerable attention from Dr. C. C. Abbott, as he avers that they have twenty-seven distinct cries, calls or utterances, each readily distinguishable from the others, and each having an unmistakable connection with a certain class of actions.

A book-worm of the paper-eating sort is a creature seldom seen, despite its extensive and most destructive borings among book treasures. It is described as a white wax-like grub, exactly resembling the little white maggots of cheese. Three specimens were lately found in the act of tunnelling through a bundle of paper in a London establishment.

During last summer fifteen persons were killed in France by eating fungi which were believed to be the edible mushroom. The fungus eaten in some of the cases was of a kind which is ordinarily wholesome, but which develops poisonous qualities under certain conditions. In cooking a common test for poison is to place a piece of silver, which theory asserts will become blackened when placed in a vessel containing poisonous forms of fungi. This test has proved to be unreliable, as in several of these French cases it was applied and the silver remained unaffected, while the mushrooms killed those who ate them.

In a communication to the French Academy of Sciences, M. A. H. de Villeneuve has urged the importance of using distilled water for drinking purposes, and has suggested that the cost may be greatly reduced by using that obtainable from steam engines. He asserts that it is not unpalatable and contains sufficient air, while the absence of lime salts is an advantage.

According to Sir Trevor Lawrence, M. P., there is a collector of orchids in England who has found four hundred and nearly all German naturalists, and each costing about \$6,000 a year—to search for new species and varieties in different parts of the world. He has two acres of the plants under glass, and his total annual expenditure on orchids is nearly \$100,000.

TO REORGANIZE THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Much comment has been excited by the rumor that many of the thirty-three national banks in this city whose charters will expire during 1885 will be reorganized as State banks.

The amount of the outstanding circulation of these banks is more than \$10,000,000, and the withdrawal of that amount of currency would not be without perceptible effects in the money market. But there are 123 national banks in this State whose charters will expire during 1885, and the total outstanding circulation of these institutions, including those of this city, is \$24,428,565. Furthermore, there are in the whole country 720 national banks, with an outstanding circulation of \$107,484,116, whose charters will expire during the next year, and therefore the question of reorganization is one of vast importance to the whole nation.

The main reasons given why the national banks of New York may advantageously reorganize as State banks are two. In the first place, it is complained that United States bonds no longer afford a basis upon which the banks can profitably issue a circulation, as the premium is very high on all but 3 per cent. bonds, and the latter are subject to redemption on call. In the second place, it is understood that the responsibility imposed by State law is less than that imposed by the laws of the United States, and in New York the shareholders of State banks do not necessarily incur any individual liability, unless their institutions exercise the power to issue bank notes. It is a fact, however, that the number of national banks was never greater than at the present time, and it is believed by the best observers that very few of the institutions whose charters will expire during 1885 will fail to reorganize as national banks.

Congress is expected to provide a new basis for bank circulation, and the gravest concern is felt as to the character of the security to be substituted for the rapidly vanishing United States bonds. The bill introduced into the House a week ago last Monday by Mr. Buckner, "to provide for refunding the public debt and to secure stability of the national bank circulation and for other purposes," presents a scheme for the issue by the issue by the Secretary of the Treasury of "certificates of indebtedness," to bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent. annually, and to be exempt from all taxation, and to be "redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1907." The problem before Congress in the provision for securing the circulation of bank notes is as urgent as it is important, and the action to be taken for its solution will affect the prosperity of all the people.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

A PHENOMENAL JOURNAL.

Probably no paper ever met with such a quick and generous recognition as has been accorded to *Texas Siftings*, the great humorous and literary weekly. It is now published simultaneously in Austin, Texas; New York, N. Y.; and London, England, and is credited with a circulation of over 100,000 copies. It is an eight-page, 45 column paper, and contains every year more than 1,000 original illustrations and cartoons. Its good stories and humorous sketches are unexcelled. The publishers, being desirous of increasing its already large circulation, are offering extraordinary inducements to subscribers. The subscription price of *Siftings* is \$2.50 a year. For \$2.50 the publishers will send the paper one year, and also any one of the following premiums, for \$1.50 they will send the paper six months, and, free, any one of the following premiums. For only \$1 they will send *Siftings* for three months, and any one of the following premiums: Premium No. 1.—A cloth bound 608-page Dictionary, with 700 illustrations. Premium No. 2.—A cloth bound 512 page book, "What Every One Should Know." Premium No. 3.—The National Standard Encyclopedia, 700 pages, 20,000 articles, and over 1,000 illustrations. Premium No. 4.—Three Books for Ladies. Premium No. 5.—Heavy gold-plated Watch Chain. Premium No. 6.—Ladies' plated set Bar Rings and Pin. Premium No. 7.—Thirty complete Novels and other works, paper bound. An improved sewing machine, improvement on those sold for \$45, will be given to any one getting up a club of twenty members. An imported china tea set (44 pieces) will be given to every one sending a club of 8 yearly subscriptions. Besides this, every subscriber gets whichever of the above premiums he or she may select. Fifty other valuable premiums for club raises to select from. Address *Texas Siftings*, Publishing Co., New York, for full illustrated premium list and sample copy of *Siftings*.

ROUGH ON LAWYERS.—The following bit of satire on legal phraseology has been going the rounds of the law magazines, but it is needed in this State as much as anywhere. The *Ohio State Journal* is responsible for it.

If a man would, according to law, give to another an orange, instead of saying "I give you that orange," which one would think would be what is called in legal phraseology, "an absolute conveyance of all right and title therein," the phrase would run thus: "I give you all and singular my estate and interest, right, title, and claim, and advantage of and into that orange, with all its kind skin, juice, pulp and pips, and all advantage therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck and otherwise eat the same or give the same away, as effectively as I, said A. B., am now entitled to bite, cut, suck or otherwise eat the same orange, or give the same away, with or without the rind, juice, pulp and pips, anything heretofore, hereafter, or in any other deed or deeds, instrument or instruments, of what nature or kind soever, to the contrary anywhere notwithstanding."

A lady of Boston has submitted to the Mayor of that city the plan of a novel charity, toward starting which she proposes to contribute \$50,000. Her scheme is to create a fund, the income of which shall be used annually for the care of the teeth of children in the primary schools, whose parents are unable to pay dentists' bills.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch wants a crematory in the Potter's Field.

NEWS ITEMS.

Reading house rents are coming down soon.

Louis Kossuth is not dead, as was reported.

A woman at Amelia, Va., 33 years of age, has just cut her third set of teeth.

The Chipman Slate Company, of Northampton county, has reduced wages 12 1/2 per cent.

A London paper prints the report that Henry Ward Beecher will succeed Minister Lowell.

A life insurance man calculates that in 1935 there will be living 1233 survivors of the war of rebellion.

Arizona has just held its first Territorial fair at Phoenix, and the display of minerals and agricultural implements was very creditable.

The people of the town of Fulton, W. Va., have organized a vigilance committee for protection against robbers.

Dr. J. D. Bowman, of Mauch Chunk, owns a parrot that is seventy-five years old, is still spry and a great talker.

The new portion of the silk mill at Allentown is to be started next week. The addition almost doubles the capacity of the mill.

The largest stock farm in the world, under the management of Richard King in Texas, comprises 800,000 acres and 200,000 head of cattle, horses and sheep.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph deems it safe to estimate and to say that the New England farmer does more real work before breakfast than his Georgia rival will do in an entire day.

It is said in South Bethlehem that the Glendon Iron Company will for a time give employment to only one person in a family represented at the works, in order to distribute the work fairly.

A new fruit known as the sorrel plant, introduced from the Bahamas last year, is doing well in Florida, where it promises to become valuable. It is said to be the equal of cranberries, and difficult to distinguish from the latter when prepared in jam, jelly, &c.

The house robbery at Carpentersville Christmas night is said to Peter Smull, the dupe householder, who escaped from the Belvidere, N. J., jail last summer and is still at large. He took Christmas dinner at his home, near Nason, and crossed the river to Carpentersville in the afternoon.

An American concert will be given at the Prince's Hall, London, in the early part of the month. The artists will be American and the instruments of American manufacture, while a considerable portion of the music will be by American composers. Mr. L. Melbourne, who will manage the concert, is anxious to show what American musicians really can do.

The Home that is being erected at Twentieth and Ontario streets, Philadelphia, by the Odd Fellows for the care and maintenance of the orphans of deceased members of that organization is nearly completed. It is a large three-story rough-cast building, and is designed to accommodate forty children. The lot is 220 feet square, and, together with the building, cost \$16,000. The recent fair held in Industrial Hall netted about \$8,000 which will be used in paying off a portion of the debt on the new Home.

THE GAZETTE'S CLUBBING RATES.

We will send the Bucks County Gazette, together with any one of the following named publications, at the clubbing price annexed.

Century, \$4.50.

St. Nicholas, 95c.

Godey's Ladies' Book, 2.00.

Harper's Monthly, 4.00.

Harper's Young People, 2.00.

Harper's Weekly, 4.20.

Harper's Bazar, 4.20.

Rural New Yorker, 2.75.

New York Weekly Tribune, 2.00.

Philadelphia Weekly Times, 1.85.

The above figures are net and cash must in all cases accompany the order.

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